

DUTIES OF

GOVERNMENT

HE HAD A WARM RECEPTION

Public Opinion Can Crush Out
All Abuses.

He Finds Good Results In the Recent Campaign, Because It Set the People to Thinking, a Habit Which He Believes They Will Keep Up—"We Are Laying the Foundation Now For Those Who Come After Us."

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 21.—Hon. William J. Bryan opened his lecture tour here to-night at the Grand Opera House before a large audience. All day long he held an almost continuous reception. Governor Atkinson took him to the executive mansion in the morning, as his guest. At noon the Young Men's Democratic League tendered him a luncheon, and tonight the Fulton club entertained him. Among the speakers at the luncheon was ex-Secretary Hoke Smith.

His subject was "The Ancient Landmarks," and he was extremely conservative. The address was a discussion of governmental questions.

They can remedy abuses if they seriously undertake to do so. Often they are indifferent. It has been said that the man who neglects to take part in controlling government is worse than the man who governs badly."

QUOTES JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.
 Mr. Bryan quoted liberally from Jefferson and Jackson.

leading loses of the recent campaign but in a non-partisan way. "The aim," he said, "of the advocates of different money systems is to show that one system is best for the greatest number of citizens. Men differ as to which system will accomplish that, but all agree that the system which will give a unit of value of the least number of units is the best. In the end the people of this country, and eventually the people of the world, will select that system under which the unit is most measurable. In reaching that decision, selfishness must be taken into account. Selfishness is not to stay, but it is not wholly disadvantageous. It is a manifestation of the instinct for self-preservation."

DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT.

"Government should protect the weaker against the strong. A government substitutes law for force, and right for might. Governments must restrain. Mr. Jefferson said that one of the most important duties of governments was to restrain one set of citizens from injuring the other."

Trusts were denounced as a means of doing an injury to our fellow citizens.

Mr. Bryan remarked that he did not think any party openly defended the trusts.

cause the people are indifferent. They could be abolished by legislation, or by public opinion. Newspapers form public opinion, but they are not to be expected to do it all. Every individual citizen should exercise his influence, take a position and let it be known. Public opinion is so potent that it can crush out any abuse, even trusts, or the use of money in politics. The use of money by political

UNJUST LEGISLATION.

Unjust legislation was treated at some length. The speaker declared unjust taxation to be robbery. It is taking money from one man's pocket and putting it in the pocket of another man. The cause of discontent in this country is favoritism in one form or another under the government. This favoritism may be

Mr. Bryan found good results in the recent campaign. It set the people to thinking, a habit which they will keep up. Jefferson said that public officials who are not watched are wolves. Mr. Bryan thinks that hereafter public officials will be more closely watched. Good government consists in jealousy, and not confidence. Over-confidence encourages

In concluding the lecturer remarked, significantly, that the Latin poets said we plant trees, the fruit of which we do not expect to pluck. "We are laying the foundation now for those who come after us. A part of the foundation work is gotten under way in the recent campaign. The superstructure will be built later."

He will go to Chicago, whence he will go to his home in Lincoln.
He has a series of lectures booked in Texas.

GENERAL MILES' IDEAS.
believes a War Between Spain and
the United States Would Be a
Naval One For a Time.
New York, Dec. 23.—General Nelson

James of the United States army, who is at the Waldorf hotel for a few days, said he came here merely to attend the New England dinner and was not inclined to talk about army affairs. He said he did not care to discuss the issue that had arisen between President Cleveland and congress. Commenting

aid if there should be one it would probably be a naval contest, at least for a time, but he did not care to indulge in a speculation as to what part the United States army would take. When asked if he thought the army should be increased in size, he replied: "For that question I can refer you to the nation."

ze of the army has been urged. The need for it is apparent. Of course, we don't want a great army like England or Germany, but I think we ought to have an army that would meet the requirements of a fast-growing population."

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 33.—Mrs. B. baby and her daughter, Clara, passed through Morristown at 5 o'clock last night on their way to New York from Spokane, Wash. The two women have

traveled the entire distance and have covered about 4,500 miles. They left Spokane on May 5. They stopped at Madison last night and expect to reach New York about 10 this morning.